

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Consumer Price Index, January 2015

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.0% in the 12 months to January, following a 1.5% increase in December.

Chart 1

The 12-month change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the CPI excluding gasoline

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Lower gasoline prices continue to lead the deceleration in the Consumer Price Index

The slower year-over-year rise in the CPI was mostly attributable to gasoline prices, which fell 26.9% in the 12 months to January, after declining 16.6% in December.

Excluding gasoline, the CPI increased 2.4% on a year-over-year basis in January, following a 2.3% rise the previous month.

Chart 2

Gasoline prices continue downward movement in January

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

On a monthly basis and before seasonal adjustment, the gasoline price index fell 12.4% in January. Between June 2014 and January 2015, gasoline prices decreased 33.9%. In January, the gasoline price index was at its lowest level since April 2009.

12-month change in the major components

Prices rose on a year-over-year basis in seven of the eight major components in January. Higher prices for food led the rise in the CPI, followed by increased shelter costs. The transportation index, which includes gasoline, declined on a year-over-year basis for the third consecutive month.

Chart 3

Prices rise in seven of eight major components

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Food prices advanced 4.6% on a year-over-year basis in January, the largest gain since November 2011. Prices for food purchased from stores were up 5.4% in the 12 months to January, following a 4.2% rise the previous month. Prices for both fresh fruit and fresh vegetables posted higher year-over-year increases in January than in December. Consumers paid 2.8% more for food purchased from restaurants in January compared with the same month in 2014.

The shelter index rose 2.0% in the 12 months to January, following a 2.4% gain in December. Natural gas prices increased 13.9% on a year-over-year basis in January, after recording a 16.5% rise the previous month. In contrast, prices for fuel oil declined 21.1% in January compared with the same month a year earlier.

Transportation costs declined 5.3% in the 12 months to January as gasoline prices continued to fall. Conversely, consumers paid 1.2% more for the purchase of passenger vehicles on a year-over-year basis.

12-month change in the provinces

Consumer prices in the Atlantic provinces fell in the 12 months to January. In the other provinces, consumer prices rose at slower year-over-year rates in January compared with December.

In all provinces, gasoline prices fell more on a year-over-year basis in January than in the previous month.

Chart 4 Consumer prices decline in the Atlantic provinces

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0020](#).

Consumer prices decreased in all four Atlantic provinces in the 12 months to January. The largest decline was in Prince Edward Island (-1.9%), while the smallest was in New Brunswick (-0.2%). In addition to lower prices for gasoline, year-over-year declines in the cost of fuel oil were a notable factor in the Atlantic provinces. The CPI basket weight for fuel oil in these provinces is larger than in Canada as a whole.

Ontario's CPI rose 1.6% in the 12 months to January, the largest increase among the provinces. On a year-over-year basis, prices in Ontario for natural gas (+25.7%), clothing (+6.8%) and homeowners' home and mortgage insurance (+14.5%) increased more than at the national level.

Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index decreases

On a [seasonally adjusted monthly basis](#), the CPI decreased 0.2% in January, matching the declines in December and November.

Chart 5 Seasonally adjusted monthly Consumer Price Index

Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Of the eight major components, one declined and seven increased on a seasonally adjusted monthly basis in January.

The seasonally adjusted transportation index fell 2.5% in January, following a 1.3% decrease in December. January marked the third consecutive monthly decline in this index.

Conversely, the seasonally adjusted food index rose 0.7%, marking the fifth consecutive monthly gain in this index. Before seasonal adjustment, the food index advanced 1.2% on a monthly basis, indicating that food prices increased more than usual for January. On an unadjusted monthly basis, prices rose for fresh fruit (+6.6%) and fresh vegetables (+5.2%).

Bank of Canada's core index

The [Bank of Canada's core index](#) rose 2.2% in the 12 months to January, matching the increase in December.

The seasonally adjusted core index rose 0.2% on a monthly basis in January, matching the gain in December.

Note to readers

The public is invited to [chat with an expert](#) on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) on Friday, February 27 from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., Eastern Time.

A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Users employing CPI data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

Basket update

The basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the CPI has been updated with the release of the January 2015 data.

The new weighting pattern is based on the 2013 Survey of Household Spending (SHS). It replaces the previous weights, which were based on the 2011 SHS.

The index base period, for which the CPI equals 100, remains 2002.

There are no changes to the CANSIM table and vector numbers. There are some minor changes to published index titles in order to clarify the definition of some series.

There has been and will continue to be ongoing work to update the CPI sample to make it more representative of Canadians' spending patterns. This work is part of the CPI Enhancement Initiative and includes sample optimization to improve geographic, outlet and product coverage, as well as updates to the CPI product classification.

Table 1
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates, Canada – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	January 2014	December 2014	January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	100.00²	123.1	124.5	124.3	-0.2	1.0
Food	16.41	133.0	137.4	139.1	1.2	4.6
Shelter	26.80	130.5	133.0	133.1	0.1	2.0
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	13.14	114.7	117.8	118.0	0.2	2.9
Clothing and footwear	6.08	89.2	91.1	91.1	0.0	2.1
Transportation	19.10	129.2	124.9	122.4	-2.0	-5.3
Health and personal care	4.73	118.3	119.6	120.0	0.3	1.4
Recreation, education and reading	10.89	104.7	106.1	105.6	-0.5	0.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	2.86	140.9	149.1	149.9	0.5	6.4
Special aggregates						
Bank of Canada's core index ³	85.39	121.3	123.7	124.0	0.2	2.2
All-items excluding energy	92.21	120.1	122.5	122.9	0.3	2.3
Energy ⁴	7.79	160.2	148.7	139.5	-6.2	-12.9
Gasoline	3.84	179.5	149.9	131.3	-12.4	-26.9
All-items excluding food and energy	75.80	117.3	119.3	119.5	0.2	1.9
Goods	46.68	114.2	114.6	114.0	-0.5	-0.2
Services	53.32	131.9	134.5	134.7	0.1	2.1

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, Canada, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

3. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core index, consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).

4. The special aggregate "energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 2
Consumer Price Index for the provinces and for Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	January 2014	December 2014	January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	%	(2002=100)			% change	
Canada	100.00²	123.1	124.5	124.3	-0.2	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.38	126.7	126.8	126.2	-0.5	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	0.34	129.2	128.1	126.7	-1.1	-1.9
Nova Scotia	2.47	127.4	127.4	126.9	-0.4	-0.4
New Brunswick	1.87	123.4	124.1	123.1	-0.8	-0.2
Quebec	21.60	121.7	122.8	122.6	-0.2	0.7
Ontario	38.94	123.3	125.4	125.3	-0.1	1.6
Manitoba	3.15	123.4	124.5	124.3	-0.2	0.7
Saskatchewan	3.01	126.4	128.3	128.2	-0.1	1.4
Alberta	13.20	129.9	131.5	131.0	-0.4	0.8
British Columbia	13.85	117.1	118.1	118.0	-0.1	0.8
Whitehorse	0.08	123.4	123.1	121.8	-1.1	-1.3
Yellowknife	0.08	127.0	128.7	128.1	-0.5	0.9
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002=100)	0.03	116.7	117.9	118.2	0.3	1.3

1. 2013 Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket weights at December 2014 prices, effective with the January 2015 CPI.

2. Figures may not add up to 100% as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [326-0020](#) and [326-0031](#).

Table 3
Consumer Price Index, major components and special aggregates – Seasonally adjusted¹

	November 2014	December 2014	January 2015	November to December 2014	December 2014 to January 2015
	(2002=100)			% change	
All-items	125.6	125.4	125.2	-0.2	-0.2
Food	137.2	138.0	139.0	0.6	0.7
Shelter	132.8	133.0	133.1	0.2	0.1
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	118.1	118.2	118.3	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	94.2	93.9	94.2	-0.3	0.3
Transportation	128.5	126.8	123.6	-1.3	-2.5
Health and personal care	119.9	119.7	120.0	-0.2	0.3
Recreation, education and reading	107.2	107.4	107.9	0.2	0.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	149.4	149.1	149.9	-0.2	0.5
Special aggregates					
Bank of Canada's core index ²	124.1	124.3	124.6	0.2	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy ³	119.8	119.9	120.2	0.1	0.3

1. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Each month, the previous month's seasonally adjusted index is subject to revision. On an annual basis, the seasonally adjusted values for the last three years are revised with the January data release. Users employing Consumer Price Index (CPI) data for indexation purposes are advised to use the unadjusted indexes. For more information on the availability and uses of seasonally adjusted CPI data, please see the Definitions, data sources and methods section of Survey 2301.
 2. The Bank of Canada's core index excludes eight of the CPI's most volatile components (fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies) as well as the effects of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. For additional information on the core index, please consult the [Bank of Canada's website](#).
 3. The special aggregate "energy" includes: electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.
- Source(s): CANSIM table [326-0022](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [326-0009](#), [326-0012](#), [326-0020](#) and [326-0022](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2301](#).

For a more detailed report, consult the publication *The Consumer Price Index*. The January 2015 issue of *The Consumer Price Index*, Vol. 94, no. 1 ([62-001-X](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

More information about the concepts and use of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is available in *The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* ([62-553-X](#)).

The publication *Exploring the first century of Canada's Consumer Price Index* ([62-604-X](#)), which was released on February 6, is also available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

A [video](#) providing an overview of the CPI is available on Statistics Canada's YouTube channel.

The CPI for February will be released on March 20.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, December 2014

Average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees were \$943 in December, up 0.7% from the previous month. Compared with 12 months earlier, weekly earnings increased by 2.0%.

Chart 1 Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

The 2.0% increase in weekly earnings, compared with December 2013, reflected a number of factors, including wage growth, changes in the composition of employment by industry, occupation and level of job experience, as well as average hours worked per week. Non-farm payroll employees worked an average of 32.9 hours in December, unchanged from the previous month and down from 33.0 hours in December 2013.

Average weekly earnings by sector

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings outpaced the national average in 5 of the 10 largest industrial sectors, led by professional, scientific and technical services as well as accommodation and food services. Over this period, average weekly earnings were little changed in construction, retail trade, health care and social assistance, manufacturing as well as administrative and support services.

Chart 2 Year-over-year change in average weekly earnings in the 10 largest sectors, December 2014

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0047](#).

On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings in professional, scientific and technical services increased 5.0% to \$1,352 in December. Earnings growth was spread across most industries in this sector. The largest increase over the period was in architectural, engineering and related services, followed by accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services. At the same time, earnings declined notably in scientific research and development services.

Average weekly earnings in accommodation and food services were up 4.2% to \$378. Earnings increased for traveller accommodation as well as full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places.

Year over year, earnings increased 2.9% in public administration to \$1,203 in December, with most of the growth in the first quarter of the year. Earnings growth was led by local, municipal and regional public administration, as well as provincial and territorial public administration.

Compared with a recent low in December 2013, average weekly earnings in educational services increased 2.7% to \$987.

Compared with a year earlier, earnings in wholesale trade increased 2.2% to \$1,166, led by growth among merchant wholesalers of personal and household goods, as well as machinery, equipment and supplies. At the same time, earnings declined for merchant wholesalers of motor vehicle and parts and accessories, as well as building material supplies.

Average weekly earnings by province

Year-over-year average weekly earnings of non-farm payroll employees increased in every province in December. Growth was highest in Newfoundland and Labrador, while Ontario and Manitoba had the lowest earnings growth.

Chart 3

Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings by province, December 2014

Source(s): CANSIM table 281-0049.

Average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and Labrador were \$1,011 in December, up 4.4% from 12 months earlier. Growth was spread across most sectors in the province, led by transportation and warehousing, accommodation and food services as well as construction. At the same time, earnings declined notably in educational services, and health care and social assistance.

On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan increased 3.5% to \$996. Earnings growth was led by information and cultural industries, construction and public administration. At the same time, earnings declined in manufacturing and retail trade.

Compared with December 2013, average weekly earnings in New Brunswick were up 3.5% to \$847. Year-over-year earnings growth was led by manufacturing and health care and social assistance, while earnings declined in finance and insurance as well as in transportation and warehousing.

For non-farm payroll employees in Prince Edward Island, average weekly earnings increased 3.5% to \$792 on a year-over-year basis. Earnings growth was highest in information and cultural industries, finance and insurance as well as public administration.

Compared with a year earlier, average weekly earnings in Ontario increased 1.6% to \$944 in December. Year-over-year earnings growth in Ontario has been below the national average since August 2013.

In Manitoba, earnings increased 1.5% to \$880 compared with December 2013. Earnings growth has leveled off in recent months following steady gains in the first half of 2014.

Non-farm payroll employment by sector

The number of non-farm payroll jobs increased by 21,800 in December, offsetting the decline of 18,400 in November. In December, health care and social assistance recorded the largest gains in payroll employment, while professional scientific and technical services had the largest decline.

In the 12 months to December, non-farm payroll employment increased by 154,300 or 1.0%, with the majority of payroll jobs gained between April and October.

From December 2013 to December 2014, employment growth was highest in real estate and rental and leasing (+4.5%); construction (+3.1%); mining, and quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (+3.1%); and professional, scientific and technical services (+2.6%). At the same time, the sectors with the largest employment declines were information and cultural industries (-2.9%), utilities (-2.0%) and public administration (-1.1%).

Upcoming revisions

With the March 31 release of January 2015 data, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) will be releasing historically revised estimates. These estimates will include seasonally adjusted data that have been revised based on the latest seasonal factors. Historical revisions will also be made to a number of industries by province and territory, going back to 2001. These revisions will be concentrated in the public sector portion of the economy, particularly public administration.

Note to readers

SEPH is produced by a combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the Business Payrolls Survey, which collects data from a sample of 15,000 establishments. The key objective of SEPH is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings, and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Estimates of average weekly earnings and hours worked are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level. Payroll employment estimates are based on a census of administrative data and are not subject to sampling variability.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of all those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the "other employees" category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

Table 1
Average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	November 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^p	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	current dollars			change in current dollars		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	925.02	936.67	943.47	6.80	18.45	0.7	2.0
Forestry, logging and support	1,086.37	1,031.92	1,063.69	31.77	-22.68	3.1	-2.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2,011.92	2,091.27	2,112.40	21.13	100.48	1.0	5.0
Utilities	1,758.02	1,791.70	1,851.52	59.82	93.50	3.3	5.3
Construction	1,220.44	1,206.11	1,235.38	29.27	14.94	2.4	1.2
Manufacturing	1,049.70	1,050.59	1,043.40	-7.19	-6.30	-0.7	-0.6
Wholesale trade	1,141.14	1,108.40	1,166.47	58.07	25.33	5.2	2.2
Retail trade	535.99	545.21	541.08	-4.13	5.09	-0.8	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	1,016.75	1,025.35	1,063.56	38.21	46.81	3.7	4.6
Information and cultural industries	1,149.01	1,141.50	1,180.26	38.76	31.25	3.4	2.7
Finance and insurance	1,134.97	1,149.46	1,154.07	4.61	19.10	0.4	1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	926.16	917.31	965.88	48.57	39.72	5.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,288.25	1,309.26	1,352.12	42.86	63.87	3.3	5.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,323.36	1,363.44	1,453.15	89.71	129.79	6.6	9.8
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	762.77	752.56	756.34	3.78	-6.43	0.5	-0.8
Educational services	960.54	994.94	986.64	-8.30	26.10	-0.8	2.7
Health care and social assistance	856.53	858.66	862.76	4.10	6.23	0.5	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	584.07	566.93	580.51	13.58	-3.56	2.4	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	363.24	369.89	378.35	8.46	15.11	2.3	4.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	785.31	766.83	806.63	39.80	21.32	5.2	2.7
Public administration	1,168.79	1,204.72	1,202.54	-2.18	33.75	-0.2	2.9
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	968.64	1,006.15	1,011.25	5.10	42.61	0.5	4.4
Prince Edward Island	765.11	780.87	792.19	11.32	27.08	1.4	3.5
Nova Scotia	808.05	819.18	826.77	7.59	18.72	0.9	2.3
New Brunswick	818.08	839.07	846.62	7.55	28.54	0.9	3.5
Quebec	842.10	842.84	858.10	15.26	16.00	1.8	1.9
Ontario	928.80	938.93	944.04	5.11	15.24	0.5	1.6
Manitoba	867.17	864.87	880.30	15.43	13.13	1.8	1.5
Saskatchewan	962.34	992.31	995.91	3.60	33.57	0.4	3.5
Alberta	1,140.52	1,158.63	1,163.01	4.38	22.49	0.4	2.0
British Columbia	886.35	902.69	901.92	-0.77	15.57	-0.1	1.8
Yukon	999.95	1,070.19	1,032.93	-37.26	32.98	-3.5	3.3
Northwest Territories	1,247.59	1,385.95	1,437.78	51.83	190.19	3.7	15.2
Nunavut	1,115.22	1,165.69	1,192.97	27.28	77.75	2.3	7.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Note(s): Earnings data are based on gross payroll before source deductions.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Table 2
Number of employees – Seasonally adjusted

	December 2013	November 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^p	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Sector aggregate¹	15,485.1	15,617.6	15,639.4	21.8	154.3	0.1	1.0
Forestry, logging and support	38.8	38.5	38.7	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	228.4	234.4	235.6	1.2	7.2	0.5	3.1
Utilities	116.8	115.5	114.5	-1.0	-2.3	-0.8	-2.0
Construction	955.4	984.7	985.4	0.7	30.0	0.1	3.1
Manufacturing	1,477.9	1,475.2	1,477.5	2.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0
Wholesale trade	773.1	782.1	783.8	1.7	10.7	0.2	1.4
Retail trade	1,930.2	1,940.3	1,938.3	-2.0	8.1	-0.1	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	728.1	730.1	731.0	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.4
Information and cultural industries	322.0	314.1	312.6	-1.6	-9.4	-0.5	-2.9
Finance and insurance	706.9	702.9	705.2	2.3	-1.6	0.3	-0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	274.8	285.6	287.2	1.6	12.4	0.6	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	827.8	851.4	849.3	-2.1	21.6	-0.2	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises	103.4	103.0	103.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	773.3	778.1	777.8	-0.3	4.5	0.0	0.6
Educational services	1,209.9	1,223.8	1,224.7	0.8	14.8	0.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance	1,761.3	1,786.2	1,792.9	6.7	31.6	0.4	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	255.9	254.6	255.9	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Accommodation and food services	1,187.2	1,210.7	1,211.0	0.3	23.8	0.0	2.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	539.9	547.6	548.6	1.0	8.7	0.2	1.6
Public administration	1,043.9	1,031.8	1,032.2	0.4	-11.7	0.0	-1.1
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.6	217.4	217.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.9
Prince Edward Island	63.1	62.9	62.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7
Nova Scotia	400.8	400.6	399.7	-0.9	-1.2	-0.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	301.9	299.7	299.4	-0.3	-2.5	-0.1	-0.8
Quebec	3,476.5	3,476.3	3,479.5	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.1
Ontario	5,888.2	5,943.3	5,944.0	0.6	55.8	0.0	0.9
Manitoba	582.3	576.7	579.6	2.9	-2.7	0.5	-0.5
Saskatchewan	480.4	483.5	486.2	2.7	5.8	0.6	1.2
Alberta	2,016.2	2,074.7	2,085.5	10.8	69.3	0.5	3.4
British Columbia	1,998.8	2,024.0	2,027.0	3.1	28.3	0.2	1.4
Yukon	21.4	20.0	20.1	0.2	-1.3	0.9	-6.1
Northwest Territories	28.4	26.9	26.7	-0.2	-1.7	-0.9	-5.9
Nunavut	11.6	11.8	11.7	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	0.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Sector breakdown is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System.

Source(s): CANSIM table [281-0063](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [281-0023](#), [281-0026](#), [281-0029](#), [281-0032](#), [281-0035](#), [281-0037](#), [281-0039](#), [281-0047](#) to [281-0049](#) and [281-0063](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2612](#).

A [Summary table](#) is available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website. Under *Summary tables*, choose *Subject* then *Labour*.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for January will be released on March 31.

More information about the concepts and use of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is available online in *The Guide to the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (72-203-G)*, from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeremy Weeks (613-951-1369; jeremy.weeks@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Farm Product Price Index, December 2014

The Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) increased 9.9% in December compared with December 2013, mainly as a result of higher cattle and hog prices. On a year-over-year basis, the index has been increasing at a growing rate since August 2014, as gains in the overall livestock and animal products index have exceeded the decline in the crops index.

Chart 1 The 12-month change in the Farm Product Price Index

Source(s): CANSIM table 002-0068.

The livestock and animal products index rose 21.6% in December compared with December 2013. This index has been advancing on a year-over-year basis since April 2013, posting double-digit increases since March 2014. Every livestock component was up from December 2013, except the supply-managed sectors of eggs (-0.8%) and dairy (-0.1%).

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase in this commodity group continued to be cattle and calves (+54.2%) and hogs (+12.9%). In both cases, lower inventories and lower production contributed to higher prices. In 2014, the number of cattle and hogs slaughtered in federally inspected facilities in the United States and Canada declined from 2013 levels. Slaughter cattle fell 6.2% to its lowest level since 1963, while slaughter hogs were down 5.5%, the lowest level since 2006.

The crops index was down 0.8% in December compared with December 2013, mainly as a result of lower oilseed prices (-9.7%). This was the smallest year-over-year decrease since the downward trend in crop prices began in August 2013, most of which had been double-digit declines. To a lesser extent, the horticulture crops fruits (-3.7%) and vegetables (-1.4%) also contributed to the decrease.

Moderating the decrease in the crops index were increases in grains (+2.5%), the first increase since July 2013, specialty crops (+11.3%) and potatoes (+9.6%). Despite starting the 2014 crop year with abundant on-farm stocks in Canada, some grains such as durum, barley and corn found price support from lower Canadian production, and in some cases, limited supplies of higher quality grains.

Compared with November, the FPPI was up 1.1%, marking the third consecutive monthly increase. Higher grain prices (+3.9%) were the main contributor to the increase, as the livestock and animal products index declined 2.7%, mainly as a result of lower hog prices (-2.7%).

Note to readers

The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months; it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components

Table 1
Farm Product Price Index

	December 2013 ^f	November 2014 ^f	December 2014 ^p	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
	(2007=100)			% change	
Farm Product Price Index	121.4	132.0	133.4	1.1	9.9

Table 1 - continued
Farm Product Price Index

	December 2013 ^r	November 2014 ^r	December 2014 ^p	November to December 2014	December 2013 to December 2014
Crops	114.8	111.2	113.9	2.4	-0.8
Grains	100.5	99.1	103.0	3.9	2.5
Oilseeds	137.6	125.1	124.3	-0.6	-9.7
Specialty crops	123.5	139.3	137.5	-1.3	11.3
Fruit	106.3	100.8	102.4	1.6	-3.7
Vegetables	116.3	113.5	114.7	1.1	-1.4
Potatoes	131.9	144.7	144.6	-0.1	9.6
Livestock and animal products	129.6	162.0	157.6	-2.7	21.6
Cattle and calves	140.3	217.0	216.3	-0.3	54.2
Hogs	134.2	155.7	151.5	-2.7	12.9
Poultry	125.1	127.2	126.8	-0.3	1.4
Eggs	131.0	129.8	130.0	0.2	-0.8
Dairy	115.2	116.5	115.1	-1.2	-0.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM table [002-0068](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [002-0068](#) to [002-0070](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5040](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power statistics, December 2014

Canada consumed 53.8 million megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity in December, 5.1% less than the same month in 2013. The decline was driven by above average temperatures in Quebec. In line with demand, electric power generation in Canada fell 3.4% year over year to 58.3 million MWh. Exports to the United States totalled 5.4 million MWh in December, 12.0% higher than the previous year, while imports shed more than a quarter of their volume to total 0.8 million MWh.

Chart 1 Electricity generation and consumption

Source(s): CANSIM tables [127-0002](#) and [127-0003](#).

The affect of unseasonably warmer weather in Quebec was evident in provincial demand for electricity, which totalled 20.8 million MWh for the month, 10.5% below December 2013 levels. The average temperature in Quebec, where most homes use electric heating, was more than four degrees Celsius higher than the previous year. With the decline in demand, electric power generation in the province fell 9.0% to 19.7 million MWh on lower hydro generation levels.

Nova Scotia also experienced a significant drop in the demand for electricity, falling 14.1% year over year to 1.0 million MWh in December. Like demand, generation also declined to 1.0 million MWh, a 15.0% reduction over December 2013 levels. The bulk of the decline came from steam-conventional generation, which fell 20.9% to 0.7 million MWh. Some of the loss was mitigated by increased wind and hydro generation.

Electricity generation down in 2014

On an annual basis, Canada generated 600.5 million MWh of electricity in 2014, 1.7% less than in 2013. In 2014, six of the nine generation categories recorded reduced output, while tidal, solar and nuclear generation each posted gains.

Demand for electricity edged down 0.8% to 554.6 million MWh in 2014. Canada shipped 58.8 million MWh of electricity to the United States, 5.4% less than the previous year, while imports rose 20.0% to 12.8 million MWh. This was the largest increase in imports since 2006 and the first gain since 2010.

Note to readers

The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.

Total net electricity generation for Canada, the provinces and the territories combines all of the electricity generated from all sources, including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar, tidal and other.

Total available electricity is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.

All data on imports and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.

Data from January, October and November 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables [127-0002](#) and [127-0003](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2151](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, January 2015

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in January compared with the previous month. The composite index increased 2.1% in the 12 months to January.

Note to readers

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. The indexes (2007=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

The wage rates and indexes are subject to a 30-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data. This is due to the length of time that can transpire between the expiration of a collective agreement and the ratification of a new collective agreement. The wage rates and indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

Available in CANSIM: tables [327-0003](#) and [327-0045](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2307](#).

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for February will be released on March 26.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, January 2015

Canadian manufacturers produced 1.6 billion cigarettes in January, up 30.2% from the previous month. Cigarette production decreased 10.9% from the same month a year earlier.

The total number of cigarettes sold in January decreased 27.9% from December to 1.4 billion, and was down 14.9% from January 2014.

In January, there is normally a monthly increase in production and a decrease in sales. In January 2014, the production of cigarettes increased 26.8% from the previous month, while sales decreased 18.4%.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision and are not seasonally adjusted.

The monthly survey, Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, measures the quantities of tobacco products that are produced and sold by Canadian manufacturers.

Available in CANSIM: table [303-0062](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2142](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Poultry and egg statistics, December 2014

Egg production decreased 0.2% in December from the same month a year earlier to 56.4 million dozen, while placements of hatchery chicks on farms were up 3.9% to 60.4 million birds in January.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on February 1 declined 0.6% from the same date a year earlier to 56 994 tonnes.

Note to readers

Poultry and egg statistics are available for Canada and the provinces.

Data on poultry and egg production for December are now available. Data on the placements of hatchery chicks and turkey poults for January are now available. Data on stocks of frozen eggs and poultry meats as well as edible dried egg products for February are also available.

These data are subject to revision.

Available in CANSIM: tables [003-0021 to 003-0024](#), [003-0038](#) and [003-0039](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3425](#) and [5039](#).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey

Statistics Canada has undertaken a comprehensive redesign of the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey, also known as CAPEX. The redesign of the CAPEX survey is part of multi-year initiative conducted by Statistics Canada to further improve data coherence and quality across its economic statistics program.

The new data series for the CAPEX 2013 (actual) will be released May 4, 2015 and the 2014 (preliminary) and 2015 (intentions) will be released June 15, 2015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2803](#).

For more information on the changes to this survey, consult [Changes in the outputs of the capital and repair expenditures survey](#).

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-3592; greg.peterson@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

New products and studies

New products

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